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09/534,433	03/23/2000	David L. Patton	80521F-P	1516
1333 7590 03/09/2007 PATENT LEGAL STAFF EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY 343 STATE STREET ROCHESTER, NY 14650-2201			EXAMINER HENDERSON, MARK T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/534,433
Filing Date: March 23, 2000
Appellant(s): PATTON, DAVID L.

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Group 3700

Thomas J. Strouse

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for Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed September 21, 2006 appealing from the Office action mailed June 9, 2006.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The following are the related appeals, interferences, and judicial proceedings known to the examiner which may be related to, directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal:

Application: 10/762,668

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

No amendment after final has been filed.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

5,120,089	GUTTAG	06-1992
5,673,338	DENENBERG et al	09-1997
6,082,774	SCHLAUCH	07-2000
5,601,683	MARTIN	02-1997
4,884,828	BURNHAM et al	12-1989

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

1. Whether claims 12, 14, 18-23, 25 and 29-34 are anticipated under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) over Gutttag (5,120,089), or in the alternative, unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Gutttag in view of Denenberg (5,673,338) and further in view of Schlauch (6,082,774).

(10) Response to Argument

In response to appellant's argument that the Guttag reference "fails to teach or suggest at least a second indicia which is not visible under normal viewing conditions for confirming that said limited edition official stamp is a valid limited edition official postal stamp", the examiner submits that Guttag does indeed disclose a philatelic item being an official postage stamp (see Col. 1, lines 10-42, as well as Col. 2, line 45) having a first visible indicia and an inherent "second indicia". For this inherency teaching, appellant is respectfully requested to review the teachings of Denenberg, which teaches a postage stamp (see Claim 9) having unique indicia (see Col. 3, lines 10-26) which is not capable of being reproduced (see Col. 3, lines 55-59; also Col. 5, lines 37-55; Col. 1, lines 28-35; and Col. 3, lines 23-26). Simple microscopic (not visible under normal viewing conditions) irregularities in the ink, bubbles in the ink and/or fibers of the paper, at least one of which is inherent in the stamp of Guttag, each define an "indicia" not capable of being scanned for reproduction. In as much set forth by appellant in the claim, this "second indicia", inherent in Guttag, meets the claimed limitations (see MPEP 2111). Further in line with the teachings of Denenberg, the Guttag stamp inherently includes indicia which is consistent with the printer from which it was printed. It is very well known that printers are each unique and contain "flaws" or "imperfections" unique to each printer wherein the print acts as a pseudo fingerprint. This fingerprint is analogous to that of a firearm. When a bullet is fired, a unique pattern is provided on the bullet, which identifies a single firearm. In as much set forth as to the type/structure of the indicia in the claim, such "fingerprints" are inherent to the printer, which forms the stamp defining the third indicia. In regards to wherein the second indicia is for

confirming that the limited edition official postal stamp is a valid limited edition official postal stamp, the examiner submits that a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In a claim drawn to a process of making, the intended use must result in a manipulative difference as compared to the prior art. Therefore, the second indicia of Gutttag can be used for confirming whether the stamp is valid.

In response to appellant's argument that the Schlauch reference "fails to teach or suggest at least a second indicia which is not visible under normal viewing conditions for confirming that said limited edition official stamp is a valid limited edition official stamp", the examiner submits that the Schlauch reference is only used for disclosing an alternative device having a first indicia means (not used for second indicia) to identify memorabilia and collector items (see abstract). Attention is directed to Fig. 5A of the Schlauch reference, which discloses another philatelic item (see Col. 10, lines 17+) having clearly marked thereon a unique ID first indicia that indicates one of a predetermined number (see lead line 520 in Fig. 5A) which clearly indicates a limited edition. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide limited edition indicia on the stamp of Gutttag as, for example, illustrated in the Schlauch reference, so as to increase the value of the philatelic item and to assure the collector as to the overall numbers of the item. As to the second indicia of the Gutttag device as discussed above, in the alternative, attention is again directed to the teachings of

Denenberg, which teaches the well known concept of applying microdots to an article for authentication (see Col. 1, lines 28+, and Col. 2, lines 43+).

It also would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide microdots, or, for that matter, any authentication indicia that prevents fraud, on the Guttag stamp, for example, as discussed in the teachings of Denenberg which is to be used on postage stamps to prevent fraud and assure authenticity to a collector.

Therefore, the examiner has maintained the final rejection.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Henderson', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mark Henderson

Examiner/ Art Unit 3722

Conferees:

Monica S. Carter
Monica S. Carter

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